

L 41606-66 EWT(1) IJF(c) AT

ACC NR: AF6018796

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/005/1183/1186

AUTHOR: Gabovich, M. D.; Kirichenko, G. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR)

TITLE: Two-stream instability in a system of interacting ion beams

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 5, 1966, 1183-1186

TOPIC TAGS: plasma instability, ion beam, plasma beam interaction, plasma electron temperature, plasma oscillation, Doppler effect

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (ZhETF v. 47, 1594, 1964 and elsewhere) dealing with the interaction of an ion beam with a plasma. These investigations have verified the basic theory of two-stream ion instability and have demonstrated the possibility of thermalization of an intense ion beam in a plasma characterized by a high electron temperature. The present study is devoted to instability of interpenetrating potassium ion beams with energies up to 4 kev in a plasma formed by the ionization of a gas (krypton or neon) at a pressure 3×10^{-6} - 10^{-4} mm Hg by these fast ions. It is shown that two-stream ion instability can arise in such a system, which can be regarded as consisting of two ion beams moving in the same direction but with different velocities, if the energy difference in the beams is smaller than some threshold value. For example, for ion beams with energies of the order of several kev, with electron temperature of 1 ev, the threshold may be

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ACC NR: AP6018796

several hundred volts. The oscillations predicted by the theory were actually observed and their spectra determined and analyzed. The results show that the instability leads to an effective exchange of energy between the beams and that the energy exchange increases with increasing beam current. This points to the possibility of realizing effective energy exchange in unstable interpenetrating beams with sufficiently large currents. The relation between the observed oscillations and the velocity of the ion beams is also measured and a proportionality between these two quantities was found, attributed to the Doppler effect observed in a coordinate system connected with the stationary plasma. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Nov65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

ms
Card 2/2

L 06310-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(o) AT/JD/JQ/GD
 ACC NR: AT6020434 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0044/0051

AUTHOR: Gabovich, M. D.; Kirichenko, G. S.; Koydan, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Interaction of ion beams with a plasma

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Vzaimodeystviye puchkov zaryazhennykh chastits s plazmoy (Interaction of charged particle beams with plasma). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 44-51

TOPIC TAGS: plasma beam interaction, ion beam, cesium plasma, inert gas, gas density, plasma electron temperature, standing wave

ABSTRACT: The experimental parameters were chosen to satisfy the instability criteria derived by Vedenov, et al (UFN, 1961, 73, 701) using a cesium ion beam with an energy of several ev. A plasma of 10^{10} cm⁻³ particle density was produced in inert gas discharges. Beam density was of the same order of magnitude. The amplitude and frequency of oscillations excited by ion beams was studied as a function of the electron temperature, gas density and ion mass. It is shown that the peak amplitude of the frequency spectrum can be explained by the theoretical ion beam energy at which stable operation occurs. As magnetic field was increased (in a direction parallel to the beam), there was a great increase in noise which made the diagnostic measurement more difficult. However, it was possible to show that the excited oscillations have the same

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L 06310-67

ACC NR: AT6020434

character as in the case where there is no magnetic field. In particular, the critical beam energy above which stable operation occurs was demonstrated through the use of a feedback scheme which generated a standing wave. The experimental results show that ion beams can be used for the plasma diagnostics since the critical energy depends strongly on the electron temperature of the plasma. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/

ORIG REF: 007/

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *gd*

BURTSEV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAPLUNOV, D.R., gornyy inzh.;
KIRICHENKO, O.S., gornyy inzh.

Perfecting the system of mining with mass caving of the ore. Gor.
zhur. no. 6:24-29 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut gornogo dela, Moskva.
(Mining engineering)

KAPLUNOV, D.R.; KIRICHENKO, G.S.

Basic problems in developing an underground mining system with
mass caving as exemplified by Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Nauch.
soob. IGD 12:11-23 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Mining engineering)

LAVRINENKO, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, Yu.A.; KIRICHENKO, G.S.; ZINCHEVSKIY, N.P.; KOZUB, F.S.; PASHCHENKO, A.P.

Working inclined seams. Gor. zhur. no.7:33-36 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (for Lavrinenko, Ivanov).
2. Institut gornogo dela imeni Skochinskogo (for Kirichenko).
3. Trest Leninruda (for Zinchevskiy).
4. Rudnik imeni Libknekhta, Krivoy Rog (for Kozub, Pashchenko).

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines and mining)

KIRICHENKO, I. D. 18

ca

Extracting phosphates from ores and cokes. I. D.
Kirichenko. Russ. 30,042, Aug. 31, 1957. The phos-
phates are sold. by treatment with acid of Act III

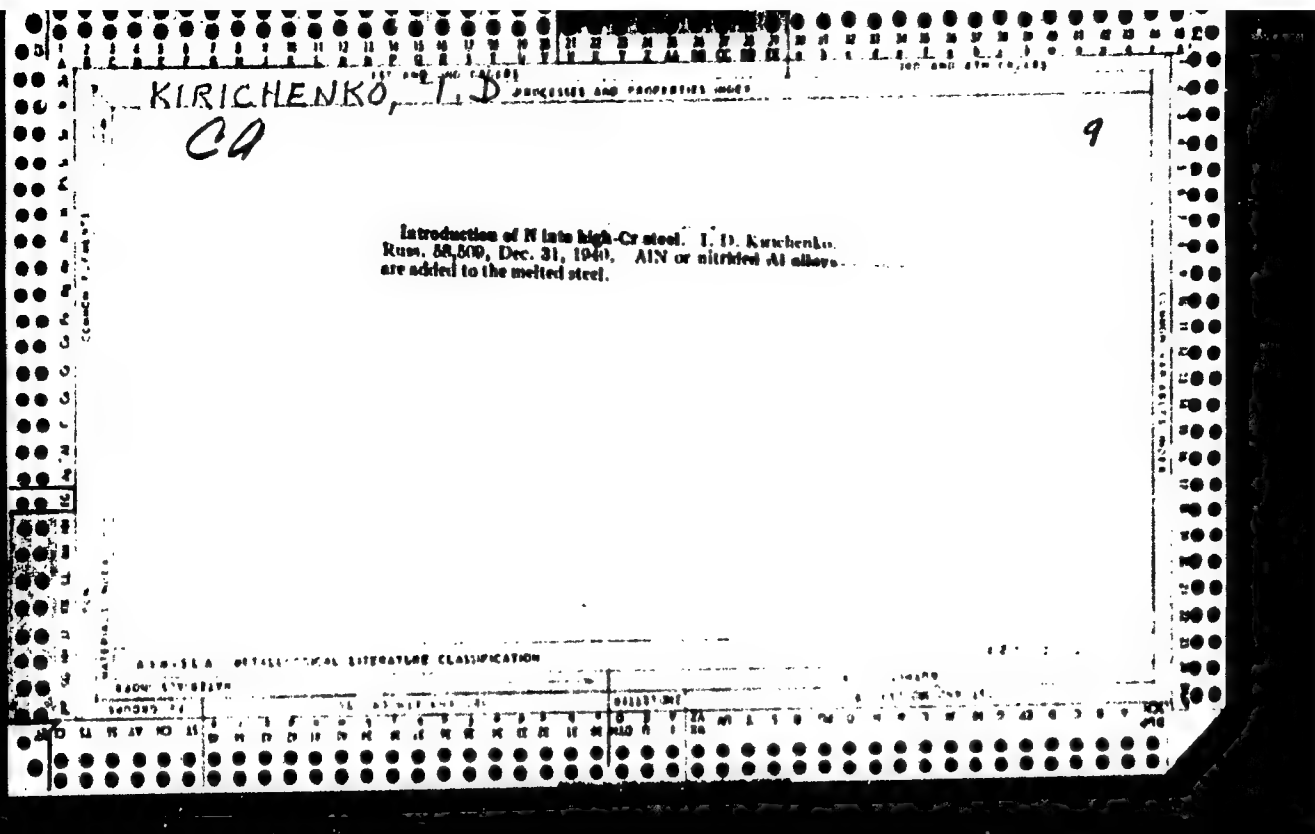
ASD S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS								3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS							
KIRICHENKO, I.								7							
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX															
<p>Some Electrical Characteristics of a Miguet-Perron 10,000 kW. Furnace. I. Kirichenko. (Stal, 1938, No. 12, pp. 51-55). (In Russian). The author points out that the inductive resistance of the furnace, the accessory equipment and the so-called "active resistance" of the furnace circuit are not constant, as is generally assumed. An attempt is made to arrive at the limiting values of these resistances for the type of 10,000-kW. Miguet-Perron furnace used at the Zaporozhtsal' ferrous alloy works. The inductive resistance determined experimentally was higher than the calculated value, varying between 135×10^{-6} and 145×10^{-6} ohms when melting 45% ferro-silicon. The average "active resistance" was 48×10^{-4} to 60×10^{-4} ohms, but it may vary between 44×10^{-4} and 64×10^{-4} ohms. The optimum voltages for use under the above conditions are discussed.</p>															
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION															
SECTION SYMBOLS								COLLECTIONS							
100000 0A 100000 0B 100000 0C 100000 0D 100000 0E 100000 0F 100000 0G 100000 0H 100000 0I 100000 0J 100000 0K 100000 0L 100000 0M 100000 0N 100000 0O 100000 0P 100000 0Q 100000 0R 100000 0S 100000 0T 100000 0U 100000 0V 100000 0W 100000 0X 100000 0Y 100000 0Z								100000 1A 100000 1B 100000 1C 100000 1D 100000 1E 100000 1F 100000 1G 100000 1H 100000 1I 100000 1J 100000 1K 100000 1L 100000 1M 100000 1N 100000 1O 100000 1P 100000 1Q 100000 1R 100000 1S 100000 1T 100000 1U 100000 1V 100000 1W 100000 1X 100000 1Y 100000 1Z							

BIBIKOV, I.; LEREVYANKO, K.; KAZACHKO, V.; KIRICHENKO, I.; KUCHER, N.;
MACHUKHO, A.; NABATNIKOV, P.; SOKOLOV, D.; SIVOKON'YA, US, V.;
SHCHIGALEV, V.; BURAVENKO, N.; KOVSHAROV, S.; SOKOLOV, S.;
ZAGORUL'KO, E.; TSYBA, M.; FOMENKO, I.; LYAKHOVETSKIY, M.

Let us help farmers grow an abundant crop. Grazhd. av. no.3:3
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Aeronautics in agriculture)



KIRICHENKO, I. D.		7		B		9	
CA							
<p>Alloying agent for the manufacture of chrome steel I. D. Kirichenko. Russ. 50,278, Feb. 28, 1911. Finely divided Cr ore is heated with NH_3 or a mixt. of NH_3 and N_2 to give a product low in C and contg. N, suitable for use as a direct addn. agent in the manuf. of alloy steel.</p>							
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION							
SEARCHED INDEXED							
SERIALIZED FILED							
MAY 19 1961							
FBI - NEW YORK							

ACC NR: AP6035726

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0086/0086

INVENTOR: Kasimov, R. G.; Kirichenko, I. D.; Livshits, S. Ya.; Mezheritskiy, A. M.;
Fomichev, A. V.; Chirtsov, V. I.; Yudin, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of extracting mercury from tailings. Class 40, No. 186706

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 86

TOPIC TAGS: mercury, mining engineering, metal extracting, *electrolysis*

ABSTRACT: To raise the yield and sanitary work conditions for mercury extraction by nitric acid and electrolysis, the electrolysis is carried out in a solution containing 230—260 gram/liter of mercury and 20—40 gram/liter of nitric acid and using a nonsoluble anode and a mercuric cathode; the anode and cathode current densities are 300—450 and 450—600 amp/m², respectively. [WA-96]

SUB CODE: 08,11,16/SUBM DATE: 30Dec64/

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.791.3:541.135.21

KIRICHENKO, I.D.

133-2-7/19

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, I.D.

TITLE: A New Method of Production of Ferrochromium Free From Carbon (Novyy sposob polucheniya bezuglerodistogo ferrokhroma)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 2, pp.131-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the process of decarburisation of ferrochromium in order to develop most suitable industrial methods of production of low carbon (below 0.03% ferrochromium) is described. The author surveyed existing methods of production with particular reference to the "Simplex" process (Ref.3). On the basis of thermodynamic calculations the author points out that decarburisation reactions do not take place according to schemes proposed in Refs.2 and 3 and that the use of silica as an oxidant is not the best choice. On the basis of the approximate thermodynamic analysis of the reactions of decarburisation of ferrochromium the author concludes that in order to decrease the temperature of the process and to increase the efficiency of vacuo pumps it is advantageous to use easily reduceable iron or nickel oxides

Card 1/4

133-2-7/19

A New Method of Production of Ferrochromium Free From Carbon.

as deoxidants. In order to investigate decarburisation processes and to solve a number of technological problems involved in a large scale production of decarburised briquetted ferrochromium, laboratory experiments were carried out in apparatus of 15-30 g, 30-300 g, 2-5 kg and 80-100 kg capacity. High carbon low silicon and ordinary ferrochromium and sand, technical chromium oxide, technical nickel oxide, rich iron ore, chrome concentrates and mixtures of some oxidants, were used for the experiments. In studies of the kinetics of the process measurements of the gas evolved were used. The use of Krivoi Rog Iron ore (Fe_2O_3 - 97.48%) was most extensively investigated. The results of the experiments on the reaction kinetics are shown in Figs.1 and 2. With increasing temperature of the process from 1100 to 1200°C the time of decarburisation decreases by a factor of 3 and with an increase from 1100 to 1300°C by a factor of 10. The laboratory experiments confirmed the influence of the nature of the oxidant on the duration of the decarburisation process, the fastest decarburisation was obtained with briquettes containing nickel oxide, the next with iron ore. Briquettes with silica require approximately 3 times, and briquettes with chromium

Card 2/4

133-2-7/19

A New Method of Production of Ferrochromium Free From Carbon.

oxide 4 times longer time than briquettes with iron ore. Ferrochromium normally produced is difficult to crush. It was found that ferrochromium granulated by pouring into water is much easier to crush as the phase cementing carbide crystals is considerably hardened by rapid cooling. Decarburisation of briquettes made from a mixture of high carbon chromium with partially oxidised ferrochromium gave satisfactory results. A part of low carbon ferrochromium was used for an experimental production of steel of the type OX 18H9, but containing 0.017-0.024% C. Testing of this steel in the TsNIICM (A.A. Babakov) indicated its increased resistance to the intercrystalline corrosion and to the action of phosphoric acid. The decarburised ferrochromium briquettes are porous; this property was utilised for the production of high nitrogen ferrochromium (up to 8%). It is produced by introducing nitrogen into the furnace when the decarburisation process is finished. On the basis of the investigation an experimental 6 ton vacuum furnace was designed (Fig. 5). It is stated that the price of ferrochromium (0.01-0.03% C) obtained by the new method is somewhat lower than that of

Card 3/4

ACC NR: AP6035726

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0086/0086

INVENTOR: Kasimov, R. G.; Kirichenko, I. D.; Livshits, S. Ya.; Mezheritskiy, A. M.;
Fomichev, A. V.; Chirtsov, V. I.; Yudin, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of extracting mercury from tailings. Class 40, No. 186706

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 86

TOPIC TAGS: mercury, mining engineering, metal extracting, *electrolysis*

ABSTRACT: To raise the yield and sanitary work conditions for mercury extraction by nitric acid and electrolysis, the electrolysis is carried out in a solution containing 230—260 gram/liter of mercury and 20—40 gram/liter of nitric acid and using a nonsoluble anode and a mercuric cathode; the anode and cathode current densities are 300—450 and 450—600 amp/m², respectively. [WA-96]

SUB CODE: 08,11,16/SUBM DATE: 30Dec64/

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.791.3:541.135.21

KIRICHENKO, I. I.

"Variety Investigation of Esparsette and Some Problems of Its Cultivation in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast." Cand Agr Sci, Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst imeni V. V. Dokuchayev, Min Higher Education USSR, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

M-4

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29851

Author : Kirichenko, I.I.

Inst : Voroshilovgrad Agricultural Institute.

Title : Contribution to the Problem of the Causes of Sainfoin
Grass Stands Thinning Out in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast'

Orig Pub : Nauchn. zap. Voroshilovgradsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 4,
No 1, 82-87.

Abstract : Experiments made at the Voroshilovgrad Agricultural Ins-
titute in 1950-1953 have demonstrated that all varieties
of sainfoin planted in the spring and summer after their
first wintering have a high degree of biological hardiness
and an insignificant amount of damaged roots. As the
plants grow older the thinning out of the plantings in-
creases sharply, due to the dying off of roots damaged by

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620008-4"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29851

pests, rather than as a result of lessened winter hardi-
ness. The greatest injury is inflicted by the buprestid
beetle, *Sphenoptera antiqua* jll., the larvae of which
attack the main roots and root collars of sainfoin and
cause the destruction of the plants in the winter and
early spring times. In years, favorable to the increase
of these beetles, and when the grass stands are near to
old plantings of sainfoin, grass stand thinning through
injury reached 23.4-36.1% in the spring planting and
20.3-27.5% in the summer one. The biology of the bu-
prestid *Sphenoptera antiqua* jll. has not been studied,
nor have control methods been developed. To prevent
ravages in sainfoin, it is recommended that it be sown
far away from old plantings.

Card 2/2

KIRICHENKO, I.K.

Forest, paper, and woodworking industries in the Ukraine in 1963.
Bum. 1 der. prom. no.1:3-4 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Ukraine--Wood-using industries)
(Ukraine--Forests and forestry)

KIRICHENKO, I.K.

Geneva conference on the production and consumption of fiber-
board and particle boards. Bum. i der. prom. no.3:57-59 J1-S
'63. (MIRA 17:2)

111 AND TWO OTHERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES HERE

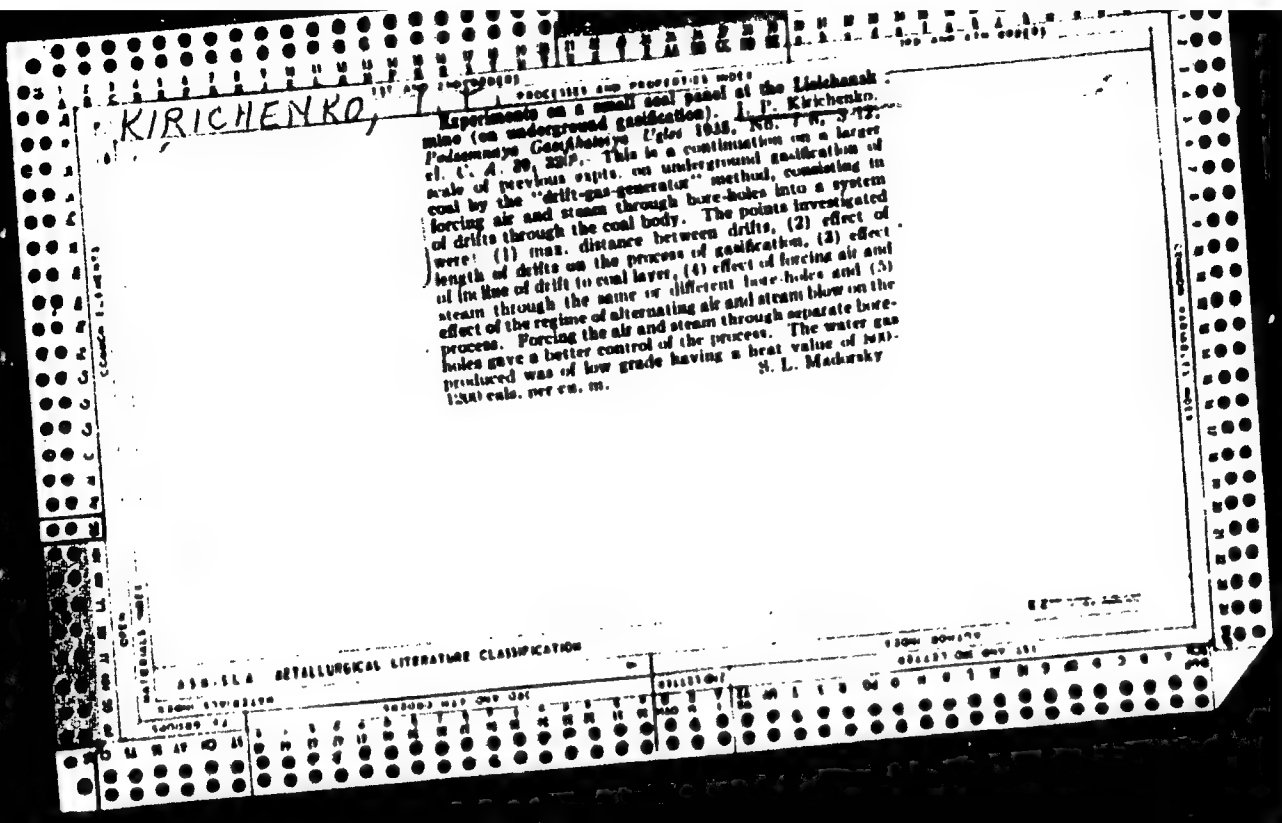
2.1

GA

Classifying coal. 1. 1. Kentsuanga. Mine 28, 21, Nov 21, 1940. Coal is gasified
in the mine by the introduction of the required air and steam. The coal layer is gradu-
ally broken up by blasting. The construction of the passages is described.

DETAILS OF LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 118 CDD(1)		119 AND 120 CDD(2)	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
<p>21</p> <p>Results of latest experiments (on underground gasifica- tion of coal) at the Litschansk mine. I. P. Kirichenko. Podzemnaya Gasifikatsiya Uglia 1934, No. 2, 10-17. Producer gas similar to Mond gas, and contg. CO₂ 11.4, CO 13.9, C₂H₄ 4.7, C₂H₆ 0.2, H₂ 21.0 and N 45%, was produced from underground burning of coal by means of air forced into the coal bed through a pipe. It had a heat value of 1421 kg.-cals. per cu. m. R. I. Matveev</p>			
ASR-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM SYNOPTIC		SYNOPTIC	
SYNOPTIC		SYNOPTIC	

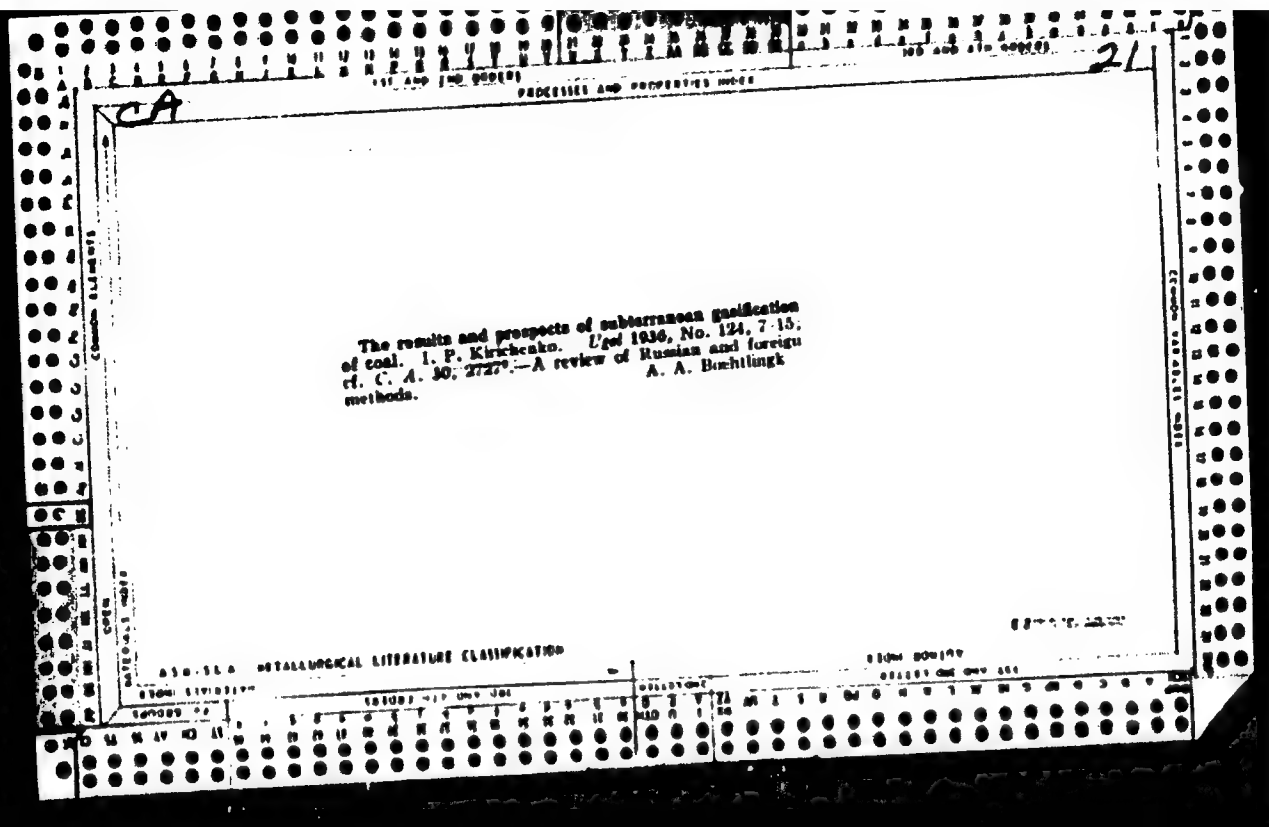


PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX	
21	<p>Underground coal gasification at the Laisanok mine. P. Kirichenko and V. S. Ton. <i>Gornyi Zhur.</i> 111, No. 7, 10-19; No. 8, 10-21; No. 9, 8-14(1935); <i>Chem. Zash.</i> 1936, 1, 2001. The first expt. on gasification in the shaft, using a mass of coal rendered extremely fine by explosion during combustion, lasted 18 days. The gas reaching the surface through a borehole had a mean heating value of 1100 cal./cu. m., which increased in individual cases to 1400 cal./cu. m. The heat consumption to maintain the necessary temp. was very high owing to the thin coal vein of the exptl. drift; moreover leakage of fresh air resulted in the partial combustion of the gases formed which originally corresponded to Mond gas in compn. The second expt. using coal finely pulverized above ground and introduced into the exptl. drift yielded a good quality producer gas having a mean heating value of 1100 cal./cu. m., increasing in individual cases to 2000 cal./cu. m. In this expt. too, trouble was caused by the entrance of fresh air. Expts. on gasification of coal through boreholes led to the development of a borehole producer process, by which a gas was produced of mean heating value of 900 cal./cu. m. (sometimes reaching 1400 cal./cu. m.). Cold air was used for the blast. This last process gave greatest promise of success. M. O. Moore</p>
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	

21

Water gas at Laisanah coal mine. Preliminary report. I. P. Kirichenko. *Podzemnye Gazifikatsiya Uglei* 1919, No. 9, 84-8. The method consisted of blowing air and steam through bore-holes into drifts along the coal bed and removing the products of combustion through other bore-holes. In one expt. air alone was used. The gas had a compn. of CO, 11.0, O₂ 0.2, CO₂ 12.0, H₂ 12.0, CH₄ 0.0 and N₂ 59.8% and a heat capacity of 951 cal. per cu. m. In another expt. air and steam were blown alternately. Compn. of the gas was CH₄ 23.8, O₂ 0.0, CO 14.0, H₂ 44.5, CH₄ 5.8 and N₂ 11.8%; calorific value, 2075 cal. per cu. m. S. L. Madorsky

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										21									
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Controlling the subterranean gasification of fuel. I. P. Kirichenko. Russ. 56,838, April 30, 1940. The progress of gasification, caving-in, etc., is observed by measuring the elec. cond. and the d. of the strata surrounding the gasification area.</p>																													
ASR-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										FROM SOURCE										CLASSIFY THE DATA									
SOURCE NO.										SOURCE NO.										CLASSIFY THE DATA									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100									

KIRICHENKO, I. P.

Kirichenko, I. P. "Underground gasification and other geotechnological methods of exploiting useful mineral deposits", in the collection entitled: Voprosy gornogo dela, Moscow, 1948, p. 466,-77.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

KIRICHENKO, Il'ya Petrovich; TERPIGOREV, A.M., akademik, otv.red.;
GUSKOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

[Chemical methods for the recovery of minerals] Khimicheskie
sposoby dobychi poleznykh iskopayemykh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1958. 101 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Mineral industries)

SOV/3c-58-6-7/45

AUTHORS: Lavrov, N. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Kirichenko, I. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: State and Prospects of the Subterranean Gasification of Coal
(Sostoyaniye i perspektivy podzemnoy gazifikatsii ugley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958,²⁸ Nr 6, pp. 56 .. 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first tests carried out with the subterranean gasification of coal were carried out in 1933. They showed the possibility of a subterranean gasification without previous crushing of the coal. Two stations were put into operation at the end of 1940: Podmoskovnaya (Tula-Region) for brown coal and Lisichanskaya (Donbas) for mineral coal. The heating power of the gas in the Podmoskovnaya station fluctuates between 800 to 900 kcal/cm³, which corresponds to a chemical efficiency of 60 to 65 %. The daily output attains up to from 1,0 to 1,2 million m³. The main task of this station consists in a further increase of the technical and economical characteristic factors. The design of the greater station Shatskaya in the Moscow Basin, the construction of which is

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SOV/30-58-6-7/45

State and Prospects of the Subterranean Gasification of Coal

already completed, provides the supply of two gas turbines of 12 000 kW output each, with the gas of the subterranean gasification of coal which permits a special economical utilization of the gases of low thermal power. An industrial station of subterranean gasification of coal is built in Angrena (Uzbekistan SSR) which will supply gas to the TETs at a distance of 4 kilometers. A brown coal layer of 9.2 m thickness in an average depth bedding of 156 m was selected for the gasification. The station ought to supply 2.5 billion m³ of combustible gas per annum, which corresponds to 700 000 tons of Angrena coal. The development of the gasification of mineral coal takes place much more slowly. The station Lisichansk where the geological mining conditions have proved to be very difficult (thin coal layers and high ground water level) was built after the Gorlovka Test Station in the Donets Basin. The supply of power gas provided in the design has not yet been obtained. A blast which is partly enriched with oxygen, but which cannot be considered as economic, is used in the gas production. The main task of the Lisichansk-Station consists at present in further developing the gasification process, viz. to obtain power gas by means

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SOV30-58-6-7/45

State and Prospects of the Subterranean Gasification of Coal

of an air compressor and to obtain technological gas by using oxygen and steam. The Podzemgaz Industrial Test Station has been working for approximately 2 years in the Kuznetsk-Basin. The coal is embedded in 21 layers of 7 m thickness and has a gas heating power of 1270 kcal/m³ on the average and a chemical efficiency of more than 70 %. A subterranean gasification of coal with previous treatment of the coal layer by the heat of the exhaust gases was successfully carried out by Vniipodzemgaz at the Podmoskovnaya Station. The chemical efficiency and the heating power of both the surface- and subterranean gasification of coal is given in Table 1. The investigation carried out by A. F. Ioffe, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, and by his collaborators in the field of the use of semi-conductors for a direct transformation of the heating energy into electrical energy without the use of machines, which involves brilliant prospects for the future, are of great interest. The author regrets that the Mining Institute has suspended its investigations in this field which are neither carried out systematic-

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SOV30-58-6-7/45

State and Prospects of the Subterranean Gasification of Coal

ally by any other institute. The possibility of a regulation of the moisture content of the coal layers was shown by the Laboratory of Hydro-Geological Problems imeni F. P. Savarenskiy AS USSR. The development of the control methods for the parameters of the subterranean gasification of coal is designated to be in particular antiquated. The Geophysical Institute has ceased work in this field. The Institute of Combustible Natural Resources in cooperation with the Vniipodzemgaz (= high-pressure subterranean gas) worked out initial determinations for the theory for obtaining technological gas by using a steam-oxygen blast, but this work is carried out much too slowly. The economic investigations in this field are also of great interest. The scientific work carried out by the AS USSR in this field must be intensified, in which case the Mining Institute should be charged with the supervision. The best experts in this field also should be concentrated there. There is 1 table.

1. Coal--Processing
2. Gases--Production
3. Gases--Applications
4. Gases--Economic aspects

Card 4/4

KIRICHENKO, I.P.

Certain problems involved in the control of the processes of underground coal gasification. Trudy IGI 13:153-157 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Coal gasification, Underground)

BOYARSKIY, V.A., kand.istro.nauk; KIRICHENKO, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, gornyy
inzh.

"Geotechnology." Nauka i shizn' 28 no.4:60-64 Ap '61.
(Mining engineering) (Geochemistry) (MIRA 14:5)

KIRICHENKO, I. P., kand. tekhn. nauk; PITIN, R.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
FARBEROV, I.L., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, N.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk

Some problems in recovery without mining and in underground
preparation of fuels and other minerals. Nauch. trudy
VNIIPodzemgaza no.8:3-10 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Gosudarstvennogo komiteta
po toplivu i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
podzemnoy gasifikatsii ugley.

(Coal gasification, Underground)
(Sublimation(Physical sciences))

BOYARSKIY, Vladimir Anan'yevich, kand. ist. nauk; KLICHENKO, Il'ya
Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IVAKITSKIY, V.Yu., red.;
MAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Chemical methods in mining] Khimiia - rudokop. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 39 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.16) (MIRA 15:10)
(Mining engineering) (Chemistry, Technical)

KIRICHENKO, I.P.

L.M. Starokadomskii; obituary. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 94 no.4:359-
360 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Starokadomskii, Leonid Mikhailovich, 1872-1962)

LADYZHENSKIY, G.N. [Ladyzhens'kyi, H.M.]; KIRICHENKO, I.P. [Kyrychenko, I.P.]

Mineral composition, minor elements, and the structure of the
Upper Cretaceous and Paleogene shells and skeletons of marine
organisms in Bakhchisaray District of Crimea Province. Dop. AN
URSR no.7:907-910 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KIRICHENKO, I. S.

AID P - 5478

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - maintenance
Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 24/29
Author : Kirichenko, I. S., Sen. Technician-Lt.
Title : On the control and test devices used for checking the
radio equipment.
Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 2, 87, F 1957
Abstract : The author expresses the opinion that more convenient
control and test devices for checking the radio equipment
of the aircraft under the field conditions are required.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

GOROSHCHENYA, R.I.; KIRICHENKO, I.S.

Additional vertical feed unit for the 54-type Gleason gear-
shaping machines. Stan.1 instr. 30 no.4:32 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

(Gear-cutting machines--Attachments)

KIRICHENKO, I. T.

USSR/Miscellaneous

Card 1/1 : Pub. 133 - 14/21

Authors : Kirichenko, I. T., a representative of the Ministry of Communications
of the USSR

Title : For complete radiofication of all homes of collective farms in the
Ukraine

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 9, 25-26, Sep 1954

Abstract : A representative of the Ministry of Communications of the Ukr-SSR,
calls the attention of all concerned, to increase their efforts in
order to accomplish the radiofication of every home in the collective
farms of the Ukraine during 1954-1959, as preassigned by the Comm.
Party.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

Kirichenko, I T.

107-8-4/62

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, I, Minister of Communications of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

TITLE: Radio and Television in the Ukraine (Radio i televideniye na Ukraine)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, #8, p 4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: VHF radio stations are operating in Kiyev and Khar'kov and during 1957 additional stations will be established in Stalino, L'vov and Odessa.

There are regular transmissions from powerful TV-stations in Kiyev, Khar'kov, Stalino and also experimental TV centers and relay station in Odessa and Dnepropetrovsk. The total number of TV-receivers in the Ukraine is approximately 150,000.

Within the next 2-3 years, regular TV-stations will be established in L'vov, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, Voroshilovgrad, Simferopol', Yalta, Krivoy Rog, Chernigov, Zaporozh'ye, Nikolayev and Kherson, together with dozens of relay stations. To facilitate the exchange and transmission of TV-programs a great number of wire relay lines are projected. The main cable line

Card 1/3

107-8-4/62

TITLE:

Radio and Television in the Ukraine (Radio i televideniye na Ukraine)

Moskva-Kiev-L'vov will make TV-reception possible in the Ukraine from Moskva.

Actually, there are about 4,500 radio relay centers; 20,000 localities are accessible by radio including 19,000 collective farms. About 5 million of wire relay receivers already have been installed, with an additional 3 million to be added. For this purpose, hundreds of kilometers of cable must be laid, and thousands of radio relay centers have yet to be established.

The construction of overground relay lines will be considerably mechanized and special underground cable lines will be used. The utilization of automatic relay equipment and remote control of power plants will be intensified.

Multiple program broadcasting will also be developed by specialists.

To reach other rural districts, it is planned to transmit programs on the carrier currents of the inter-regional telephone systems.

Card 2/3

107-8-4/62

TITLE: Radio and Television in the Ukraine (Radio i televideniye na Ukraine)

Presently, the numerous demands for radio equipment for collective farms will hardly be satisfied this year due to the shortage of necessary material and equipment.

INSTITUTION: None

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

KIRICHENKO, I.T.

KIRICHENKO, I.T.

Complete the providing of radio for the Ukrainian villages.

Vest.sviati 18 no.1:20-21 Ja '58.

(MIRA 11:1)

1.Ministr svyazi USSR.

(Ukraine--Radio)

Investigation of the system germanium-sulfur and germanium-selenium.
A. S. Pashinkin, Lyu-Tsun'-Khua, A. V. Novoselova (10 minutes).

(Not presented).]

Thermodynamic investigation of alloys of the system gallium-antimony.
L. N. Gerasimenko, N. A. Goryunova, I. V. Kirichenko, L. N. Lozhkin,
A. G. Morachevskiy (10 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds,
Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

KIRICHENKO, F.G.

new equipment. Sudostroenie 30 no.7:52-53 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:9)

<p>11. 100 700 0000</p> <p>12. 100 700 0000</p>	
<p>KIRICHENKO, K.S.</p> <p>bc</p>	<p>12-3-1</p> <p>13. 100 700 0000</p> <p>14. 100 700 0000</p> <p>15. 100 700 0000</p> <p>16. 100 700 0000</p> <p>17. 100 700 0000</p> <p>18. 100 700 0000</p> <p>19. 100 700 0000</p> <p>20. 100 700 0000</p> <p>21. 100 700 0000</p> <p>22. 100 700 0000</p> <p>23. 100 700 0000</p> <p>24. 100 700 0000</p> <p>25. 100 700 0000</p> <p>26. 100 700 0000</p> <p>27. 100 700 0000</p> <p>28. 100 700 0000</p> <p>29. 100 700 0000</p> <p>30. 100 700 0000</p> <p>31. 100 700 0000</p> <p>32. 100 700 0000</p> <p>33. 100 700 0000</p> <p>34. 100 700 0000</p> <p>35. 100 700 0000</p> <p>36. 100 700 0000</p> <p>37. 100 700 0000</p> <p>38. 100 700 0000</p> <p>39. 100 700 0000</p> <p>40. 100 700 0000</p> <p>41. 100 700 0000</p> <p>42. 100 700 0000</p> <p>43. 100 700 0000</p> <p>44. 100 700 0000</p> <p>45. 100 700 0000</p> <p>46. 100 700 0000</p> <p>47. 100 700 0000</p> <p>48. 100 700 0000</p> <p>49. 100 700 0000</p> <p>50. 100 700 0000</p> <p>51. 100 700 0000</p> <p>52. 100 700 0000</p> <p>53. 100 700 0000</p> <p>54. 100 700 0000</p> <p>55. 100 700 0000</p> <p>56. 100 700 0000</p> <p>57. 100 700 0000</p> <p>58. 100 700 0000</p> <p>59. 100 700 0000</p> <p>60. 100 700 0000</p> <p>61. 100 700 0000</p> <p>62. 100 700 0000</p> <p>63. 100 700 0000</p> <p>64. 100 700 0000</p> <p>65. 100 700 0000</p> <p>66. 100 700 0000</p> <p>67. 100 700 0000</p> <p>68. 100 700 0000</p> <p>69. 100 700 0000</p> <p>70. 100 700 0000</p> <p>71. 100 700 0000</p> <p>72. 100 700 0000</p> <p>73. 100 700 0000</p> <p>74. 100 700 0000</p> <p>75. 100 700 0000</p> <p>76. 100 700 0000</p> <p>77. 100 700 0000</p> <p>78. 100 700 0000</p> <p>79. 100 700 0000</p> <p>80. 100 700 0000</p> <p>81. 100 700 0000</p> <p>82. 100 700 0000</p> <p>83. 100 700 0000</p> <p>84. 100 700 0000</p> <p>85. 100 700 0000</p> <p>86. 100 700 0000</p> <p>87. 100 700 0000</p> <p>88. 100 700 0000</p> <p>89. 100 700 0000</p> <p>90. 100 700 0000</p> <p>91. 100 700 0000</p> <p>92. 100 700 0000</p> <p>93. 100 700 0000</p> <p>94. 100 700 0000</p> <p>95. 100 700 0000</p> <p>96. 100 700 0000</p> <p>97. 100 700 0000</p> <p>98. 100 700 0000</p> <p>99. 100 700 0000</p> <p>100. 100 700 0000</p>

KIRICHENKO, K. S.

Pochvy Krasnodarskogo kraia ¹ Soils of Krasnodar Territory. Krasnodar, Kraigosizdat.
1952. 240 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 6 September 1953

KIRICHENKO, K.S.

[Practices for raising good rice crops] Agrotekhnika vysokikh
urozhayev risa. 2. perer. izd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry,
1958. 124 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Rice)

KIRICHENKO, K.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YEZHOV, Yu.I.

Cultivation of swampy lands for rice. Zemledelie 23 no.10:27-32
O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kubanskaya risovaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Yezhov).
(Rice)

KIRICHENKO, Konstantin Savvich; LEONOVA, T.S., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S.,

tekhn. red.

[Rice in the U.S.S.R.; one hundred million poods of rice]Ris
v SSSR; 100 millionov pudov risa. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"
1962. 39 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Seria: Sel'-
skoe khoziaistvo, no.24) (MIRA 15:11)

(Rice)

ALESHIN, Ye.P., kand. biol. nauk; YARKIN, S.A.; SEMENENKO, A.N.;
KIRICHENKO, K.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; CHURIKOV, I.I.;
SAPEL'KIN, V.K.; RODIONOV, M.S.; RADIN, Yu.P.; FELOROVA,
Yu.A., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Growing rice on irrigated lands] Vozdelyvanie risa na
oroshayemykh zemliakh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz.
RSFSR, 1963. 101 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Rice)

SMETANIN, A.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KIRICHENKO, K.S., kand.
sel'khoz. nauk; ZAYTSKY, V.B., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
ALEKSANDROV, M.A.; ORLOVA, V.P., red.

[Rice cultivation on the "Slavianskii" State Farm; based
on experience with M.E.Baranova's group] Vozdelyvanie ri-
sa v sovkhose "Slavianskii"; na opyte zvena M.E.Baranovoi.
Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 129 p. (MIRA 18:7)

OBUKHOVSKIY, B.; KIRICHENKO, L.

At the Vologda Milling Combine. Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.7:
7-9 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Vologodskogo mel'nichnogo kombinata (for Obukhovskiy). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzh. Vologodskogo mel'nichnogo kombinata (for Kirichenko).

KIRICHENKO, L.A. [Kyrychenko, L.O.]

Identification of some preparations for local anesthesia by the
method of paper chromatography. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.5:68-72
'62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii Kiyevskogo instituta.
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - dotsent
TS.I.Shakh).

KIRICHENKO, L.A.

Paleozoic sedimentary and effusive rocks of the Kola Peninsula.
Mat. po geol. i pol. inop. Sev.-Zap. RSFSR no.3:27-44 '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

KAGAN, F.Ye. [Kahan, F.E.]; VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.];
MITCHENKO, F.A. [Mytchenko, F.A.]; KIRICHENKO, L.A. [Kyrychenko, L.O.]

Spectrophotometric analysis of alkaloid salts in multiple-
alkaloid medicinal mixtures. Report No. 3. Farmatssev. zhur. 20
no.5:21-28 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Submitted
December 8, 1964.

Kirichenko, L.B.

YESILEVSKAYA, M.A.; KIRICHENKO, L.B.; MOYERMAN, Yu.A.

Characteristics in the development of the Ukrainian strain of the
tussah moth in the Ukraine, Crimea, and Transcaucasia. Zool.shur.
34 no.6:1315-1319 H-D '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1. Kafedra eksperimental'noy ekologii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

(Silkworms)

KIRICHENKO, L.B.

Alpine bird fauna of the Lagodekhi Preserve. Trudy Probl.
i tem. sov. no.9:102-107 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Lagodekhiyskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.
(Lagodekhi Preserve--Birds)

NAYDICH, Yu.V.; YEREMENKO, V.N.; FESENKO, V.V.; VASILIU, M.I.; ~~KIRICHENKO, L.F.~~

Temperature dependence of the surface tension of liquid copper. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 35 no.3:694-695 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov.
(Surface tension) (Copper)

187540

33278

S/078/62/007/002/004/019

B119/B110

AUTHORS: Naydich, Yu. V., Yeremenko, V. N., Kirichenko, L. F.

TITLE: Surface tension and density of liquid alloys of the copper-aluminum system

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 333 - 336

TEXT: Surface tensions and densities of Cu-Al alloys of varying mixing proportions were studied. The alloys were fused in crucibles of pure overburned and recrystallized aluminum oxide, in which also the further tests were made. Surface tension was measured by a method elaborated by the first two authors (Ref. 9: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 11(5), 883 (1961); Ref. 11: Zmochuvannya ridkimi metallami poverkhen' tugoplavkikh spoluk, Izd. AN USSR, Kiyev, 1958), in which particularly large and strictly symmetrical drops of the test substance are used; thus, the error in measurement is significantly reduced. The density of the melts was determined from the volume of the drop (ascertained from the ratio $d/2h$, where d is the equatorial diameter and h the height of the drop on d , and with the aid of a table of F. Bashfort et al. (see below)) and from its weight.

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Surface tension and density...

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Measurements were made in vacuo ($1 - 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg) between 700 and 1250°C. Results: The temperature coefficient of the density of the alloys is strongly dependent on the Cu-Al mixing ratio (maximum $d\rho/dT$ at ~95% by weight Al). The isotherm of the specific volumes of the alloys (measured at 1100°C) shows that fusion of the components results in volume contraction owing to chemical interaction. The surface tension of the alloys decreases isothermally (measured at 1100 and 1250°C) with increasing Al content. (Surface tension of Cu at the temperatures indicated ~1320 - 1350 erg/cm², of Al ~800 erg/cm²). In accordance with the stoichiometric proportion of CuAl₃, the isotherms of the alloys show a break after which the surface tension decreases very rapidly with increasing Al content. For the isotherm at 1250°C the break becomes less sharp owing to the increasing dissociation of Cu₃Al at elevated temperatures. According to the classification of N. A. Trifonov (Ref. 14: V. Ya. Anosov, S. A. Pogodin. Osnovnyye nachala fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza. Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1947 (Principles of physicochemical analysis. Published by AS USSR, 1947)) the isotherm of the surface tension of the Cu-Al system belongs to the third type, i. e., the Cu₃Al compound formed is surface-active as to one

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S/078/62/007/002/004/019
B119/B110

Surface tension and density...

component (Cu), but surface-inactive as to the other (Al). The following papers are mentioned: Yu. A. Klyachko (Ref. 5: Zavodsk. laboratoriya, 6, 1376 (1937)); S. V. Sergeyev and T. I. Khomchenovska (Ref. 6: Fiziko-khimicheskiye svoystva metallov, Oborongiz, 1952); V. N. Yermenko, V. I. Nizhenko, N. Levi, B. B. Bogatyrenko (Ref. 16: Ukr. khim. zhurn. (in print)). There are 4 figures and 16 references: 13 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F. Bashfort, I. Adams. An attempt to test theories capillary action, Cambridge, 1883.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki spetsial'nykh splavov Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR). Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiev State University) X

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1961

Card 3/3

NAYDICH, Yu.V.; YEREMENKO, V.N.; KIRICHENKO, L.F.

Surface tension and density of liquid alloys in the copper -
aluminum system. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.2:333-336 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut metallokeramiki spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR i
Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Copper-aluminum alloys) (Surface tension)

KIRICHENKO, L.F.; STRAZHNSKO, D.N.; YANKOVSKAYA, G.F.

Exchange of cations on silica gel in the presence of aluminum
ions. Ukr.khim.zhur. 31 no.2:160-165 '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. I.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR
i Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa.

KIRICHENKO, I.F.; CHERTOV, V.M.; VYSOTSKIY, Z.Z.; STRAZHESKO, D.N.

Sorption of cations from acid solutions on silica gels obtained
by a hydrothermal method. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.3:618-621 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

Submitted March 5, 1965.

KIRICHENKO, L.G. (Kislovodsk); ZHELEZNYAK, G.A., uchitel' (Selo Andreyevka, Poltavskaya oblast'); AL'SHITS, G.I. (Borovichi, Novgorodskaya oblast'); ROMANOV, V.Ya. (Sverdlovsk)

Letters to the editor. Zdorov'e 9 no.2:29 P '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(HYGIENE)

The advantages of the method proposed are a higher utilization of equipment, increase in labor productivity, reduction in die set-up time, reduction in make-ready between operations, and economies in electrical energy.

1. Dies--Attachment 2. Industrial equipment--Operation Ye.M.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620008-4"

Card 1/1

KIRICHENKO, L.I.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons

M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1610

Author : P.K. Sashkarav, L.I. Kirichenko

Inst : Not Given

Title : Utilization of Initial Carrots for Selection

Orig Pub : Tr. po prikl. botan. genet. i selektsii, 1957, 31, No 2,
226-233.

Abstract : A classification of cultivated carrots is presented. In the North-Western zone, as starting material for table varieties the Nantskaya 04, Gribovskaya 0514, the Nantskaya from California, Shantene red and others are recommended. For obtaining summer varieties there are the Valeria, Russian local, Geranda and others; for early-ripening varieties there is the Karotel variety type. Recommendations are given for obtaining hotbed varieties, varieties for the canning industry, for desiccation reprocessing, for carotin varieties and feed varieties.

Card : 1/1

KIRICHENKO, L.L.

Comparative characteristics of the results achieved in the
determination of fibrinolytic activity by two methods. Lab.
delo no.3:169-173 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy -
prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.

1-15694-83

REF ID: A66100

DATE: 8/28/03

FR: 4

ACCESSION NR: AR3003600

8/0081/63/000/008/0610/0610

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiyar. Abz. 8P231

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, L. N. Isakulyants, V. I.

TITLE: Alkylation of pyrocatechol by isobutylene in the presence of catalyst KU-2

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. in-t. neftekhim. i gas. prom-sti, vy'r. 37, 1962, 133-136

TOPIC TAGS: phenol alkylation; t-butylpyrocatechol; catalytic alkylation; antioxidant

TRANSLATION OF ABSTRACT: A process was studied for obtaining antioxidation additives by alkylation of diatomic phenols and their derivatives by various alkylating agents in the presence of ion-exchange resins (KU-1 and KU-2), the use of which eliminates the formation of harmful waste water and does not require the use of anticorrosion apparatus. Investigations were carried out with a mixture of pyrocatechol and toluene with the use of cation-exchanger KU-2 as catalyst; the alkylating agent was isobutylene. The mixture was heated to a

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L 15694-63

ACCESSION NR: AR 3003600

temperature of 90°, and with continuous stirring isobutylene was admitted. Alkylation was accomplished in 1.5 hr; during alkylation the temperature dropped to 60°. After the evaporation of the toluene and distillation under vacuum at residual pressure of 16-19 mm, two fractions were obtained -- unreacted pyrocatechol (distillation up to 155°) and 88.08% (of theoretical) t-butylpyrocatechol produced is a highly effective inhibitor and is used as an anti-oxidant additive in the oxidation of isopropylbenzene by air, etc. Besides this, it obviously is an effective antioxidant additive for power oils. G. Agap'eva

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

SUB CODE: CH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ISAGELYANTS, V.I.; TISHKOVA, V.N.; BOLOTNOVA, G.I.; et al.

Synthesis of substituted diatomic phenols of tertiary butylpyro-
catechol, tertiary butylhydroquinone, and tertiary butylresorcinol.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.12:2729-2733 1964.

(CHINA 1849)

KIRICHENKO, L. S., PARRE, Yu. Yu., SOLOV'EV, S. I.

"About the section "Diseases of Agricultural Animals" in the abstract journal
"Biologiya" [Referativnyi Zhurnal, Biologiya]."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 1, p. 94, 1961.

KIRICHENKO, L.S.

Development of the thyroid gland in young salmon trout of the Black Sea (*Salmo trutta labrax* Pall.) as related to feeding conditions.
Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly: biol.nauki no.4:63-65 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy rybovodstva Kaliningradskogo tekhnicheskogo instituta rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva.

(BLACK SEA--TROUT)

(THYROID GLAND)

KIRICHENKO, L.S.

On the section "Diseases of farm animals" in the journal of
abstracts "Biologiya." Veterinariia 38 no.1:95 Ja '82.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Veterinary medicine--Abstracts)

KIRICHENKO, L.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6277

Karol', I. L., and S. G. Malakhov, Candidates of Physics and Mathematics, eds.,

Voprosy yadernoy meteorologii; sbornik statey (Problems in Nuclear Meteorology; a Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 271 p. Errata slip inserted. 2600 copies printed.

Ed.: A. I. Zavodchikova; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for meteorologists and physicists specializing in the physics of the atmosphere. It may also be of interest to oceanographers concerned with the contamination of seas and oceans with radioactive waste products.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 15 articles dealing with various problems of nuclear meteorology. The rapid development of the methods of radiometry opened the possibility of measuring minute particles of radioactive substances

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Problems in Nuclear Meteorology (Cont.)

SOV/6277

with a great degree of accuracy. This again made it possible to use radioactive isotopes in various fields of science, including meteorology. Tests of nuclear arms and the dispersion into the atmosphere of the waste of atomic industry necessitated a thorough investigation of the patterns of the spread of aerosols and gases, sometimes throughout almost the entire atmosphere. Such investigation is connected with the wide use of the newest methods and results of meteorology and the physics of the atmosphere in general. On the other hand, the distribution in the atmosphere of air masses, labeled with radioactive atoms, gives the meteorologists a new method for the study of atmospheric processes. The entire complex of problems related to the study of the distribution of radioactive impurities in the atmosphere and the use of radioactive atoms as labels in air masses or clouds has lately received the name of "nuclear meteorology" and is regarded as a branch of the physics of the atmosphere. The present collection contains some general articles, as well as articles reporting on the results of special investigations of certain problems of nuclear meteorology conducted in 1960-1961. It is divided in three sections, each dealing with a certain type of problem of nuclear meteorology. Bibliographic references are included at the end of individual articles.

Card 2/8

2/4

Problems in Nuclear Meteorology (Cont.)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

SECTION ONE

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES IN THE ATMOSPHERE AND
THEIR USE FOR THE STUDY OF ATMOSPHERIC
MOVEMENTS

Karol, I. L., and S. G. Malakhov. Use of Natural Radioactive
Isotopes in the Atmosphere for Meteorological Studies

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Problems in Nuclear Meteorology (Cont.)

SOV/8277

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SECTION TWO

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Malakhov, S. G., and L. D. Solodikhina. Washout of the Decay Products of Radon From the Atmosphere by Rain

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039243

S/0269/64/000/004/0073/0073

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 4.51.492

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, L. V.; Grechushkina, M. P.

TITLE: Radioactivity of the soil and plants in the vicinity of falling of the Tunguska meteorite

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tomskogo otd. o-va SSSR, Betatron. labor. Tomskogo med. in-ta, 1963, 139-152 Geogr.

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, Tunguska meteorite, radiometric survey, soil radioactivity, plant radioactivity

TRANSLATION: A detailed ground β -survey was made and the β -radioactivity of plant ash was determined for the purpose of determining the radioactivity of the soils and plants in the vicinity of falling of the Tunguska meteorite and comparison of this radioactivity with adjacent regions; the nature and peculiarities of distribution of this radioactivity also were determined.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4039243

The article includes a detailed description of the principles and techniques of the measurements. The radiometric survey and analysis of soil samples in the region of the falling revealed that with respect to content of natural radioactive products this region in no way differs from other regions with similar natural conditions. The level of contamination by radioisotopes of artificial origin was caused by the fallout of products from nuclear explosions. No pattern was found in the distribution of radioactivity in plants. The radioactivity of annual growth rings of trees was determined by measuring the ash of rings representing growth increments of 20 years each. The layers for 1900-1920 do not possess a high radioactivity, but the outer layers for 1940-1960 are more radioactive than for earlier years. The distribution of radioactivity of moss in depth revealed a sharp radioactivity decrease with increasing depth. The radioactivity of the upper layer exceeded by a factor of 8-10 the radioactivity at a depth of 25-35 cm. M. D'yakonova.

DATE ACQ: 12May64

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KAROL', I.L., red.; KIRICHENKO, L.V., red.; KRASNOPEVTSEV, Yu.V., red.; KURGANSKAYA, V.M., red.; MALAKHOV, S.G., red.; SEREDA, G.A., red.; YAGODOVSKIY, I.V., red.; KALYUZHNYA, T.P., red.

[Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology; reports] Radioaktivnye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovanie v meteorologii; doklady. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 491 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii, 2d, Obninsk, 1964.

MALAKHOV, S. G.; DMITRIYEVA, G. V.; KIRICHENKO, L. V.; SISIGINA, T. I.

"Diurnal variations of radon and thoron decay product concentration in the surface layer of the atmosphere and their washout by precipitation."

paper to be presented at Symp on Atmospheric Chemistry, Circulation & Aerosols, ,
Visby, Sweden, 18-25 Aug 1965.

Hydrometeorological Service USSR.

BERLYAND, O.S.; KIRICHENKO, I.V.; BOGAT, V.M.

Theory of McDonald's incomplete function. Dokl. AN SSSR 16/ no.2:
306-307 Ja '65. (MIRA 1F:2)

1. Institut prikladnoy matematiki AN SSSR. Submitted July 6, 1964.

GURARIY, Moisey Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IOFE, Stella Simonovna; PESIN, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KIRICHENKO, L.V., red.; SUVOROV, V.A., red.-leksikograf; PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[English-Russian dictionary on plastics]Anglo-russkii slovar' po plastmassam. Pod red. L.M.Pesina. Moskva, Glav.red.inostr. nauchno-tekhn.slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1963. 144 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(English language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Plastics--Dictionaries)

L 3224-66 EWT(1)/EWT(R)/FCO/EMA(h) OS/GW UK/0000/65/000/000/0051/0072
 ACCESSION NR: AT5023925

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, L. V.

TITLE: Variation in the radon-concentration field in the atmosphere in the presence of sectors with nonhomogeneous exhalation valves

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii, Obninsk, 1964. Radio-aktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 57-72.

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, micrometeorology, atmospheric pollution, radioactive isotopes, radioactive aerosol, radioactive tracer, radon exhalation, atmospheric boundary layer, turbulent diffusion, wind profile

ABSTRACT: Equations are derived for the two-dimensional and three-dimensional determination from localized sources of the field of radon concentration, taking into account horizontal wind transfer and vertical turbulent diffusion. An analysis is made of experimental data taken from the literature for the vertical wind profile and the profile of the coefficient of vertical turbulent diffusion in the boundary layer and surface boundary layer of the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 tables, and 17 formulas.

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AT5023925

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

NO REF BOV: 016

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: ES, NP

ATD PRESS: 4101

Card, 2/2

KIRICHENKO, M.; ORLOV, A.

Role of fellow workers' courts in strengthening labor discipline.
Sots. trud 5 no.11:31-38 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Labor courts) (Labor discipline)

KIRICHENKO, M.N., (selo Shchegarka, Tomskaya oblast')

Twenty-seventh All-Union Congress of Surgeons. Fel'd i akush. 25
no. 10:62-64 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Delegat 28-ggo Usesoyznogo S'yzda Kliirugovv Moskva.
(SURGERY—CONGRESSES)

KIRICHENKO, M.N. (selo Shegarka Tomskoy oblasti)

Prevention of injuries in production and in agriculture. Fel'd. i
akush. 25 no.8:43-46 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS) (AGRICULTURE—ACCIDENTS)

KIRICHENKO, M.N.

Organization of emergency care for patients in rural areas. Zdrav.
Ros. Feder. 4 no.7:29-30 Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnyy vrach Shegarskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Tomskoy oblasti.
(SHEGARSKIY DISTRICT—FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)

KIRICHENKO, M.N.

Traumatological aid and the prevention of injuries in the Shogarskiy District of Tomsk Province during the last seven years. Sov. med. 25 no.11:107-110 N '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Shogarskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.N.Kirichenko) Tomskoy oblasti.

(SHEGARSKIY DISTRICT--ACCIDENTS--PREVENTION)

KIRICHENKO, M. N.

Injuries to children in rural areas and their prevention. Ortop.,
travm. i protez. 22 no.8:70-73 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Sherarskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - G. M. Senkina)
Tomskoy oblasti.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KIRICHENKO, M.N.

Scientific and practical conference on the formation of organic anastomoses under experimental and clinical conditions in Ryazan' from May 7 to 9, 1962. Sovet. med. 26 no.5:155-157
My'63 (NIRA 17:1)

TSYGANKOVA, S.T., kand.biol. nauk; FRANTSEV, V.I., kand.med.nauk;
KIRICHENKO, M.N.

Hemopoietic characteristics in patients with Fallot's tetralogy.
Ter. arkh. 35 no. 4:74-79 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz klinicheskoy laboratorii (zav. I.I.Yevnina) i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. v.I.Frantsev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir. - prof. Ye. N.Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KIRICHENKO, M.S., podpolkovnik

Flight day. Vest.proti.vozd.obor. no.9:37-40 S '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Airplanes, Military--Maintenance and repair)